REPRESENTATIONS—*contd.*

No. 33.—Reduction of *atchkat* in cases where the supply of water in the tanks is insufficient for irrigating the entire *atchkat*.

Mr. CHIKKA BACHA REDDY (Chikballapur Taluk).

Mr. CHIKKA BACHA REDDY represented that consequent on the silting up of many major and minor tanks in the State, their capacity was getting reduced, but the *atchkat* remained the same. In several cases, the tanks were not full even once in two or three years, and even when they were full, the water would be insufficient for irrigating the entire *atchkat*. He had heard it said that one unit of water would be required to irrigate 1½ acres of wet land. On this basis, the *atchkat* that a tank could irrigate might be fixed and the *atchkat* reduced correspondingly.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) observed that there was provision under the existing rules to remove from the *atchkat* of any tank, lands which could not be supplied with tank water. If there were cases of the kind mentioned by the member, they might be brought to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner who was empowered to do the needful in the matter.

Mr. L. VEMA REDDY said that if the capacity of the tanks was reduced, the *atchkat* also might be reduced. For example, if the capacity of a tank was 50 units, and if it could irrigate only 50 acres as against the *atchkat* of 75 acres, only those 50 acres of land should be treated as wet and the rest as dry. The raiyats were being put to great hardship as a result of accumulation of silt.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU said that the cases in which hardship was being felt might be brought to the notice of the local authorities who would enquire into them and afford the necessary relief.

Mr. L. VEMA REDDY suggested that a circular might be issued by the Government to that effect.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU said that Government had issued instructions in the matter so far back as 1927 and as such there was no need for any circular to be issued now. Cases of hardship might, if any, be brought to the notice of the revenue authorities.

Mr. Rayara KEMPANNA brought to notice that for want of sufficient supply of water, the raiyats were growing *Punaji* paddy for which rain water was quite sufficient. But because paddy was grown, the revenue authorities were not granting the request of the raiyats that the land should be treated as dry. There were many instances in which endorsement had been given to the raiyats that conversion of the lands as dry was not possible. He therefore requested that the raiyats be given relief in this matter.

Mr. Yajaman VEERABHADRACHAR brought to notice that the capacity of Kembalakere Tank was about 125 units, but the *atchkat* under the tank was 500 acres. He was repeatedly representing to Government for the last six years that the *atchkat* of the tank should be reduced, but so far, his requests had gone in vain.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU observed that no useful purpose would be served by fixing the permanent *atchkat* on the basis of the present capacity of the tanks, for in connection with the permanent settlement the *atchkat* of each tank had been fixed with reference to the capacity of the tanks, and all lands in excess of that had been converted as dry. But the case of Kembalakere Tank having been specially mentioned, **Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU** promised that the Revenue Commissioner would be requested to make enquiries again.

No. 34.—Concession in the shape of remission of bagayet assessment on lands under breached tanks.

Mr. N. CHANNAPPA (Chintamani Taluk).

Mr. N. CHANNAPPA prayed that some concession might be shown in the shape of remission of assessment on bagayet lands included in the *atchkat* of breached tanks, since the raiyats could not raise garden crops without making very special efforts including the sinking of irrigation wells.

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER (Mr. S. Abdul Wajid) said that already there was scope for such relief being given under the present rules.

Mr. B. SITHARAMIAH represented that no remissions of garden assessment were being given at present.

Mr. S. ABDUL WAJID said that there was provision for the grant of such relief under the rules, and if individual cases of hardship were brought to the notice of the revenue authorities, they would deal with the cases on their merits.

Mr. SYED KHAJA PEERAN SAHIB represented that in Tarikere Taluk, there were no rains last year, garden crops had suffered to a great extent and still no remission was given to the raiyats in respect of such crops.

Mr. S. ABDUL WAJID observed that bagayet assessment had been reduced by 12½ per cent in the malnad recently.

Messrs. B. SITHARAMIAH, T. V. NARASINGAPPA and SYED KHAJA PEERAN SAHIB represented that applications from the raiyats praying for remission were not even considered by the authorities.

Mr. S. ABDUL WAJID replied that if reports were received in the matter from the local officers, they would be considered by the authorities.

Mr. Rayara KEMPANNA brought to notice that even in cases where a garden crop was raised on only a small portion of land for want of adequate water supply, assessment was being levied on the entire survey number and this was causing a great hardship to the raiyats. He earnestly requested that assessment should be collected on only that portion of the land on which any crop was raised.

Mr. S. ABDUL WAJID observed that cases of special hardship, if brought to notice, would be sympathetically considered.

Mr. H. M. MALLIKARJUNAPPA said that there was no justification for not showing concessions in the case of garden lands under breached tanks on which crops were being raised only with the help of water from wells sunk by the raiyats at their own cost. The revenue authorities were not showing concessions in such cases on the ground that the main source of supply was the tank. But he wondered how a breached tank could be of benefit to the wells in the vicinity.

Mr. S. ABDUL WAJID said that this was a large question which could not be discussed and decided within a short time.

One OTHER MEMBER suggested that the recent reduction of 12½ per cent in bagayet assessment in the case of malnad should be made permanent.

Mr. H. KRISHNAMURTHY ACHAR represented that bagayet assessment should be remitted whenever the tanks went dry.

Mr. L. VEMA REDDY said that bagayet lands were of two kinds, viz., dry bagayet and wet bagayet. In the case of the latter, the assessment would generally be very high, as water from the tank would be made use of for raising crops. But if the crops failed due to insufficient supply of water, it stood to reason that remission should be given in all such cases.

Mr. S. ABDUL WAJID observed that generally speaking, garden crops would be raised only on low lands, and if the tanks did not receive full supplies, such crops could well sustain themselves with the available moisture.

No. 35.—Levy of interest on arrears of contribution on the lands under the Chamaraja Right Bank Channel.

Mr. B. CHANNAPPA (Krishnarajanagar Taluk).

Mr. B. CHANNAPPA represented that the raiyats whose lands were irrigated by water from the Chamaraja Right Bank Channel, were required to pay a contribution of Rs. 40 per acre of the area actually irrigated. The recovery of contribution and water rate had led to considerable hardship to the raiyats who therefore represented their case to the Government. The Government thereupon directed the suspension of the recovery of the contribution. But two years ago, recovery was again resumed, the amount payable by the raiyats having doubled itself, owing to interest at 6¼ per cent having been

charged by the Government on the unpaid balances. He therefore prayed that the interest be ordered to be waived and only the contribution recovered.

Mr. G. MALLANNA also supported the representation on the ground that arrears had accumulated for a long number of years, and if payment of interest also was insisted upon, the raiyats would be put to considerable hardship.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) said that Government would enquire into the matter and if the facts were as represented by the members, they would consider in what direction and to what extent relief could be given to the raiyats.

No. 36.—Constitution of a committee to enquire into the grievances of the raiyats under the Anjanapur Channel area.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA (Shimoga Municipality).

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA requested that a committee including some non-official members be constituted to enquire into the grievances of the raiyats under the Anjanapur Channel area and to suggest suitable remedies therefor. The original estimate of the project was about Rs. 23 to Rs. 25 lakhs. In that connection, the raiyats had promised to pay a contribution of Rs. 50 per acre and a water rate of Rs. 10. But after the raiyats had executed *mutchalikas*, prices of agricultural produce fell and the raiyats found it difficult to pay both contribution and water rate. They represented their case to Government by means of petitions; they waited in deputation on Government officers and requested them to reduce the water rate and contribution. Government also were convinced of the difficulties of the raiyats and ordered that for the first two years, no contribution need be paid and that the total amount of contribution due be recovered in 12 instalments. They also reduced the water rate in respect of dry lands from Rs. 10 to Rs. 8, and of wet lands from Rs. 6 to Rs. 5 and ordered that the same might be recovered on a sliding scale. He thanked the Government for the relief thus afforded, but at the same time he said that the relief afforded was not adequate in the circumstances of the situation. In the very first year, the raiyats had to pay Rs. 5 per acre by way of assessment and water rate. For converting dry lands into wet, the raiyats would require at least two years' time and would have to incur an expenditure of at least Rs. 200 per acre. It would thus be really difficult for them to pay Rs. 5 per acre towards water rate, etc., during the first year, more especially because no crop could be raised in the meantime. Instead of this procedure, if the Government had agreed to levy water rate at the rate of Re. 1 during the first year, Rs. 2 in the second year and so on till the maximum of Rs. 8 was reached in the 8th year, it would have been of great help to the raiyats. It might be argued, as against this, that as the raiyats were raising sugar-cane crop, they would be in a position to realise good prices for it and to pay both contribution and water rate. But that was not the case in respect of all the lands. The speaker would have no objection to Government levying the present rate in respect of lands on which sugar-cane was grown, but he would urge that in the case of other lands, the water rate should be reduced.

The member then brought to notice that under some of the tanks in the area, the assessment was Rs. 6 per acre. The tanks were now not functioning, and in their place channels were supplying water to the lands. In such cases, the old assessment *plus* water rate was being levied. This was working as a great hardship.

In the next place, lands in the channel areas were fertile and naturally every bit of available land was brought under cultivation. There was consequently no *gomal* for the cattle and cattle-rearing had become a difficult business.

Continuing, the speaker said that the Government had so far invested nearly Rs. 18 lakhs on the project, but the return was not adequate. Only about 5,500 acres of land had been brought under cultivation and the return was barely one per cent. He

therefore suggested that all the 10,000 acres that could be served by the project should be brought under the plough and the project made to yield at least a return of 2½ per cent. For securing this object, it was necessary to induce more people to go in for lands in the area and to make adequate supplies of water. To consider these details and also other allied questions it was necessary that a mixed committee should be appointed. It was with this object that he was moving this representation and he hoped that Government would view it with the sympathy which it deserved.

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER (Mr. S. Abdul Wajid) said that Government were considering whether any further concessions should be shown to the raiyats in the channel area. He also expressed the sympathy of the Government with the views expressed by the mover of the representation.

Mr. Y. V. MUNISWAMI IYER remarked that it was not right that people who agreed in the first instance to pay a certain water rate and contribution if irrigation projects were undertaken in their district after the project was completed, should come forward with a request that the contribution should be reduced or that some other concessions should be extended.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA, interrupting the speaker, said that his suggestion was only calculated to improve the revenue from the project by bringing the maximum extent of land under cultivation, at the same time affording the raiyats as well as their cattle the much needed relief.

Mr. Y. V. MUNISWAMI IYER observed that he had made his remarks to show that projects which were sure to yield a return of 3 per cent or even more on the capital invested had been given up in preference to those yielding not even one per cent.

Mr. B. SITHARAMIAH retorted that if only the raiyats holding lands under the latter kind of projects were given due facilities, such as those granted to raiyats in the Irwin Canal area, as for instance, manure, marketing facilities, etc., there was every likelihood of the return being even more than 3 per cent.

No. 37.—Fixed remuneration to thoties and talaries.

Mr. N. HANUMANTHAPPA (Depressed Classes).

Mr. N. HANUMANTHAPPA represented that thoties and talaries working in the villages were not getting their *miras* regularly, nor were they able to recover it from the raiyats. This was not a new subject. At all taluk and district conferences, this question was coming up for consideration and representations were being made to the Dewan and the Members of Council during their tours in the districts. While patels and shanbhogs were being given *potgi*, thoties and talaries were asked to remain with such *miras* as the raiyats gave them. If these poor servants approached the shanbhogs and patels to help them to secure their *miras*, they would be advised to file suits. If only that advice was acted upon, the consequences would be disastrous to these poor village servants. As thoties and talaries were mostly doing Government work, such as assisting the village officers in collecting revenue, taking remittances to the treasuries, doing police work in the villages including night kaval duty, etc., he prayed that these people be given fixed remuneration.

Mr. K. KANCHAPPA said that with the exception of the poorest raiyats in the villages, nobody was giving *miras* to the village servants. He himself was not paying it and was also sure that many members of the House were not paying. That was because the village servants were not doing any work for the raiyats and so had not the face to approach them for *miras*. As they were engaged only on Government work, they must be paid by the Government.

Mr. HANUMANTHAPPA, at this stage, added that many thoties and talaries did not enjoy the benefit of *inamthis* also. For this reason, he requested that a cess be levied from all the villagers to meet the pay of these village servants.

Mr. L. VEMA REDDY said that the law in force in respect of *miras* was obsolete and unsuitable. He remarked that the raiyats had taken up Government lands for cultivation and in return were paying assessment annually. The patels and shanbhogs were collecting revenue, etc., on behalf of the Government and in return for their services they were getting *potgi*. On the same principle, village servants, who were doing Government work, should also be paid by the Government. There was no justification in calling upon the raiyats to pay *miras* to these people. No doubt, in the past, raiyats were giving *miras* to them. But then, they were discharging a number of duties as watchmen, *nirgantis*, etc., in the interests of the raiyats. But they were not discharging those duties now, nor was anybody insisting on them to attend to them. And so long as they were not doing these duties, there was no justification in insisting upon the raiyats to give *miras* to the village servants.

Proceeding, the speaker referred to what he called a defect in the present rules, *viz.*, that every *cultivator* should pay *miras*. The *cultivator* was only a tenant and if at all, it was the landlord who should be made to pay *miras*. This defect, he suggested, should be rectified at the earliest possible opportunity.

Mr. K. BALE GOWDA said that he was definitely opposed to the idea of levying a cess from the proceeds, out of which village servants were to be paid their remuneration. At present, harmonious relationship subsisted between raiyats and village servants, and if on account of the latter the former were taxed, the only result would be strained relations. Besides, many of these servants had inam lands and so they would have no ground for complaint even if no *miras* was paid. But it was not true to say that nobody paid *miras*. Even now, wherever thoties and talaries were rendering service of any kind to the raiyats, they were getting something in return for it, either by way of *miras* or in some other shape. In the light of these remarks, he requested the Government not to interfere with the present system.

Mr. MAYI GOWDA said that many of the village servants, no doubt, were enjoying inam lands as a consideration for the services which they were expected to render. Unfortunately, however, these inams had been divided and subdivided among a number of members of the family. So the lands were not of much benefit to anybody. For that same reason, nobody had any interest in discharging the duties expected of the village servants, with the result that nobody was available for service when needed, except in a few cases. Even in such cases, those who were carrying out those duties were not getting from the lands enough to maintain themselves and their dependants. In these circumstances, he thought that it would be better if a remuneration was fixed for these people, as in the case of the village officers.

Mr. Rayara KEMPANNA said that as per rules, three seers of ragi per acre should be given by the raiyats as *miras* to these village servants, but in actual practice it was not being given. As was stated by one of the previous speakers, it was only the poorer classes of raiyats that were giving the *miras*. Mr. Vema Reddy catalogued the items of work that were expected of the village servants and said that they were not discharging those duties. That might be true in villages in the neighbourhood of cities and towns, but certainly not the case in interior villages. There, the village servants were attending to all the items of work entrusted to them, *viz.*, collection of revenue, police duties, and night kaval work. At the same time, they were afraid to go to the raiyats and ask for the *miras*. With a view to help the thoties and talaries, he suggested that the *miras* due by the raiyats in each village should be collected by the revenue authorities and given over to the village servants. He was not in favour of levying a cess for meeting the remuneration due to these servants.

Mr. JATHARE NAIK endorsed the opinion expressed by the previous speaker.

Mr. K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG said that the discussion which had so far

taken place had given room for a wrong impression that service inams were not given to the village servants. In many parts of the State, village servants were enjoying inam lands though there were a few in which that was not the case. In all the latter type of instances, the member requested that Government should give inam lands in recognition of the services which village servants were rendering to Government. So far as the raiyats were concerned, he represented that they were not in a position to give *miras* to those people. And in cases where *inamthis* existed, the question of *miras* should not arise at all

Mr. B. DONDE GOWDA said that it was not true that the raiyats were not giving *miras* to thoties and talaries. For services rendered to the raiyats, thoties and talaries were getting handsome payments either in kind or in coin. At present, the relationship between the raiyats and the village servants was cordial, but if the present system was in any way interfered with, it was sure to disturb that relationship. He therefore suggested that these servants be given inam lands for their services to the Government and also allowed to get whatever they could from the raiyats in return for any services rendered to them.

Mr. A. N. CHANNAMARE GOWDA said that Government had given fertile lands as inams to the village servants in many cases, and if they were still bent upon bettering their condition, he for one would have no objection. But he would not support any proposal to levy a cess for this purpose from the raiyats, because the village servants were not doing any service to the raiyats. Himself being a patel, he knew how difficult it was to get the services of thoties and talaries even for collection of land revenue.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA said that the so-called cordial relationship between the raiyats on the one hand and the thoties and talaries on the other was really one of slavery on the part of the village servants. These were the one class of people who required some help. There ought to be no objection even if a cess was levied for the purpose. The representation was one which deserved the most sympathetic consideration at the hands of one and all.

Mr. Y. V. MUNISWAMI IYER said that these servants were originally appointed under the *Bara Baloothi* system which was serving a very useful purpose. But when the Government began to express sympathy for the Harijans and encourage movements connected with Harijan uplift, the attitude of thoties and talaries suddenly changed and these had ceased to be of any help whatever to the raiyats. If the Government wanted their services, it was but right that they paid and retained them. The raiyats would not for a moment agree to give them *miras* so long as no services were rendered by the village servants to them.

Mr. M. HANUMANTHIAH said that it would be absolutely wrong to say that village servants were not rendering any service to the villagers. On the other hand, they were of great service to the people. Unfortunately, if on any occasion they could not attend to the work entrusted to them, they would be booked and their *miras* would be stopped. As a representative of the thoties and talaries of all the 20,000 villages in the State, he regretted very much to state that the raiyats were withholding the *miras* due to the village servants. He therefore requested the Government to consider the present request sympathetically.

Mr. S. SORAPPA observed that village servants including the *nirgantis* were not helping the raiyats in any way. All the water that came into tanks as a result of rainfall was being allowed to flow out. Such being the case he asked why the raiyats should pay the village servants any *miras* at all.

Mr. MIR MAHOMED HUSSAIN complained that village servants were not anxious to help the raiyats but were particular about their own privileges and comforts. He also brought to notice that the servants had many ways of earning and it was not right that they insisted on payment of *miras* also.

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER (Mr. S. Abdul Wajid) replied that, as Mr. Vema Reddy had stated, generally all the raiyats were giving *miras* to thoties and talaries, according to the rules. Jamabandi officers were empowered to enquire whether the *miras* was being regularly paid or not, so that if the village servants had any grievances they could bring them to notice and obtain redress. He was of opinion that village servants had no grievance and that the rules as they stood were quite all right.

No. 38.—Grant of lands to members belonging to the Naik (Beda) community.

Mr. B. CHINNOBIAH (Minorities).

Mr. B. CHINNOBIAH, in moving the above representation, requested that in the matter of free grant of lands, the same concessions as were being shown to the depressed classes be extended to members of the Naik (Beda) community also.

The REVENUE COMISSIONER (Mr. S. Abdul Wajid) replied that according to the existing rules not only the depressed classes, but all backward communities including the Naik community were being helped in the direction mentioned.

No. 39.—Grant of lands, etc., to Kumbaras.

Mr. K. BUSSIAH (Minorities).

Mr. K. BUSSIAH prayed that lands and other concessions be granted to the poorer persons of the Kumbara community, as was being done in the case of the other backward communities.

Mr. THAMMIAH GOWDA opposed the representation on the ground that Kumbaras were a very prosperous class of people. There were no poor people at all among them and as such no special concession was called for in their case. In the speaker's village alone there were 35 families and all of them were so well off, that they were also doing money-lending business.

Mr. BALE GOWDA was also of the same opinion.

Mr. Y. V. MUNISWAMI IYER said that for removing earth from tank beds or other places for brick-making or other purposes, the authorities were collecting royalty from the parties. If no royalty was levied from Kumbaras, it was a very liberal concession in itself.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantra-Pravina N. Madhava Rau) replied that if any of them were agriculturists, and were also poor, they would also be shown the necessary concessions.

No. 40.—Empowering Amildars to grant lands to the Adikarnatakas.

Mr. M. HANUMANTHIAH (Depressed Classes).

Mr. M. HANUMANTHIAH represented that with a view to facilitate the early disposal of darkhasts for lands received from Adikarnatakas, the Amildars be empowered to grant four acres of land to each deserving Adikarnataka applicant.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantra-pravina N. Madhava Rau) replied that Government would consider the request.

No. 41.—Empowering Amildars to grant monetary relief to victims of accidental fires, etc.

Messrs. B. L. BYANNA (Bangalore City Municipality) and B. M. MUNISWAMAPPA (Special Interests).

Mr. B. L. BYANNA represented that under the existing rules, the Amildar had no power whatsoever to render any timely relief to sufferers from accidental fires or contagious diseases without obtaining sanction of the higher officers. That procedure had worked as a great hardship to the raiyat as he could not receive timely relief which he was entitled to get from Government. The speaker, therefore, prayed that arrangements be made to place a sum of Rs. 500 annually at the disposal of each of the Amildars and to empower them to grant monetary relief not exceeding Rs. 25 to the sufferers in such cases.

Mr. C. V. RAMAN supported the representation. He was personally aware of two or three houses in Chamarajanagar having been burnt down due to an accidental fire but the local officers not being in a position to render any timely relief. He commended the representation to the favourable consideration of the Government.

Mr. H. KRISHNAMURTHY ACHAR stated that it was only the poorest of

villagers that lived in thatched huts, and when such huts were burnt down, those villagers would be put to very great hardship unless immediate relief was given to them. He therefore requested the Government to empower Amildars to grant to the sufferers monetary relief at least up to Rs. 10 if not up to Rs. 25. He urged that Amildars be empowered to authorise the affected parties to remove the necessary quantities of timber from the nearest forests for the purpose of re-building their huts or houses.

Mr. K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG complained that local officers rarely gave any relief on occasions like accidental fires, etc., and that the villagers who were left in the lurch had to collect subscriptions and help themselves as best as they could. He therefore supported the representation and requested the Government to empower the Amildars to grant monetary relief to the sufferers up to Rs. 25, since he felt that 10 or 15 rupees would be of no help to anybody.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava R u) stated that he was very glad to hear that villagers collected subscriptions and helped the sufferers. In his opinion it would be well if the villagers helped all those sustaining minor losses. As regards the suggestion that Amildars should have special funds placed at their disposal, he said that this was found to be not really necessary and that, as a matter of fact, those who had funds had actually returned them as being unnecessary. If however it was later on found necessary, the arrangement could be revived at any time.

Mr. K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG thought that, being the man on the spot, the Amildar would be in a better position than either the Sub-Divisional Officer or the Deputy Commissioner to judge what relief was really called for and he therefore should also be placed in a position to grant immediate relief if he considered relief was necessary.

Mr. B. CHAMIAH quoted an instance in the French Rocks Taluk, in which a house had been burnt down nearly a year ago and no relief had been given to the sufferers as yet. If only the Taluk Amildars had the necessary powers, immediate help would have been rendered to the poor sufferers.

NAWAB SHER KHAN suggested that if they wanted to minimise outbreaks of fire, the villagers must be advised to build their houses using proper materials, rather than to build thatched huts which might easily catch fire. He also doubted whether making cash grants to the villagers was the best arrangement, since the cash so given might not always be utilised for the purpose for which it was meant. He therefore suggested that any relief granted should be disbursed either through co-operative societies or through the concerned village panchayats, who should see that the houses were built of proper materials and that, at least over the kitchen and bath-room, zinc sheets were fixed below the roofing.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU replied that it was not proposed to place special funds at the disposal of the Amildars for the purpose under reference and that the Deputy Commissioner was the proper authority to be in charge of funds meant therefor.

No. 42.—Reduction of mutation fees from eight annas to four annas.

Mr. K. RAMANNA (Hole-Narasipur Taluk).

Mr. K. RAMANNA represented that mutation fees on sales, hypothecation, mortgages, etc., may be kindly ordered to be reduced from eight annas to four annas per *hissa* in the taluks where Record of Rights Scheme had been introduced. He also added that at the time of paying the mortgage amount, the mortgagees were usually deducting the mutation fees also so that the poor mortgagors would be put to unnecessary expense.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) stated that even if Government reduced the fees from 8 to 4 annas, it would mean no relief to the mortgagors since the creditors would deduct the four annas from the mortgage amount.

Mr. K. RAMANNA replied that 4 annas was not so heavy as 8 annas

and that even at the rate of 4 annas per *hissa* the total amount that might be deducted might amount to some rupees if the number of *hissas* was large.

Mr. RAME GOWDA represented that in the case of transfer of lands as between the members of one and the same family, mutation fees should be waived.

Mr. B. L. HUTCHAPPA also spoke in favour of the representation.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU replied that it was not the intention of Government to make any profit out of mutation fees. It was only to meet the cost of the establishment that mutation fee was levied. But he had no objection to cause a re-examination of the accounts and to consider the question of reducing the fees if possible.

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH stated that a few transfer entries could not possibly cost the Government much. No doubt, in the initial stages when officials had work of an original nature, a large establishment was perhaps necessary, and there might have been need to incur a large expenditure. But a stage having been reached when things could be attended to automatically, he did not see the necessity for any heavy expenditure.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU explained that notices had to be issued and objections, if any, heard and disposed of after observing the prescribed procedure, and that all these necessarily meant expenditure.

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH observed that generally speaking, it was possible for the Government to do away with the fees.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU promised to consider whether the fees could be reduced to 4 annas.

No. 43.—Establishment of a settlement with a view to checking the growth of beggary in the State.

Mr. C. V. RAMAN (Chamarajanagar Municipality).

Mr. C. V. RAMAN, while moving the representation, stated that this was not a new subject, having been brought to the notice of the Government many times before. In moving this representation, it was not his intention that the giving of alms to deserving persons should cease. His only object was to bring to the notice of the Government that hotels, cinemas, bus stands, railway stations and other public places were infested by beggars who deserved no help at all. The beggar problem in the State, and more especially in the cities, had become a regular nuisance. He therefore prayed that a settlement for destitutes be established, and all those engaged in beggary be sent over to it. He was confident that such a measure would prevent the number of beggars from swelling. The member also brought to notice that an institution of the kind suggested, had already been started in Hyderabad.

Mr. D. VENKATARAMANAPPA said that the beggar nuisance had assumed serious proportions in Bangalore City, and suggested that Government must take some strong steps to prevent it, at the same time enabling helpless people to earn an honest living. He also remarked that beggars were responsible for most of the thefts occurring in the city and this was the main reason why Government should take effective steps to keep beggars under check.

Mr. MIR MAHOMED SAB argued that the beggar problem was by no means peculiar to Mysore only. It existed throughout India and other parts of the world also. But in Mysore there were many really helpless people who were unable to earn their own livelihood. Legislation would serve no useful purpose. A better solution of the problem lay, in his opinion, in the Municipalities and District Boards taking action as had been done in Hyderabad. It would then be time for the Government to consider whether legislation was also called for.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA said that he had seen for himself the working of the institution in Hyderabad. It was not a Government institution, but it received recognition and help from the Government. Missionaries and others were working it on sound lines, such as providing work for those who could work, etc. He was of opinion that it would greatly help

matters in this State if an officer from Mysore was deputed to go and study the working of the institution in Hyderabad so that it might be easy to start a similar institution in Mysore and work it That, in his view, would be the best way of preventing beggary from becoming a public nuisance.

Mr. A. N. RAMA RAO pointed out that there were two kinds of beggars in the State, especially in Bangalore and Mysore cities. One kind consisted only of beggars from outside and the other of local beggars. There were more beggars from outside than local beggars. The outsiders came to the cities mainly with the object of finding a living through begging. These and the local beggars together had rendered the problem difficult of solution, and it was desirable, as a first step, to prevent them from staying in the State for ever. He therefore thought that in connection with the impending census, Government should get a list of all outside beggars with a view to deporting them to the places from which they had come. He thought that when once beggars from outside were eliminated, the beggar problem in the State could be easily solved. Personally he would suggest that among the local beggars, such of them as were able-bodied and could work should be provided with work so that they might not go a begging. The old and infirm among them could be sent to the Asaktha Poshaka Sabha or other institutions meant for housing destitutes. If one institution was not enough, more should be started so as to take in all beggars.

The public were finding the beggar problem a great nuisance and also a source of danger. Not only was crime on the increase from day to day, chiefly on account of beggars, but all kinds of contagious diseases were also being spread by them. Thus, the speaker was of opinion that, by tackling the beggar problem, the Government could do a lot in the direction of controlling both crime and disease in the State. From this point of view he suggested that the question of tackling the beggar problem should be taken up by the Municipalities and the Police Department together.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) replied that Government were getting detailed information relating to the beggar problem and considering what action might usefully be taken by them as well as by private agencies.

Mr. MIRZA AZIZULLA BEIG considered this to be a very important representation. Referring to the remarks of the previous speaker that the Municipalities must play their part in tackling the beggar problem, he brought to notice that in the City and in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Municipalities had already taken some action and the committees appointed by them were trying their best to solve the problem. Meanwhile the departments of Government should do their part of the work with a view to bringing the nuisance under control. In this connection, the speaker mentioned that the number of lepers was on the increase, particularly in the cities of Mysore and Bangalore, and all markets and bus stands were filled with them. They were in the habit of going very close to the persons from whom they solicited charity, and sometimes also touching them or falling on their feet. Leprosy being one of the most deadly diseases, the member said that it was very necessary that the Police Department be instructed to keep the lepers away from markets, bus stands and other places of public resort.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU agreed that, pending consideration of the question in all its aspects, the Police Department must do something to prevent the nuisance.

Messrs. Rayara KEMPANNA, S. VENKATASWAMY GOWDA, K. BALE GOWDA, K. MUNIVENKATAPPA and H. GANGAPPA also spoke in favour of the representation.

No. 44.—Stopping prosecutions for using bullocks with trivial injuries.

Messrs. T. S. SIVALINGASWAMY (T. Narsipur Taluk); SIDDAVEERAPPA, GURUBASAPPA and K. N. PUTTANNA (Chamarajnagar Taluk); K. C. SUBBANNA (Gundlupet Taluk); G. MALLANNA (Mysore Taluk); Lokasevaniratha B. SIDDALINGA SETTY (Krishnarajanagar Taluk); K.

NANDI BASAPPA, Rao Sahib M. RAMASWAMY and M. SHAMANNA (Mysore City Municipality) and **H. P. BASAPPA** (Heggaddevankote Taluk).

Mr. T. S. SIVALINGASWAMI represented that the police were prosecuting cart-men going from the villages to the cities even in cases where injuries to the bullocks were trivial, and prayed that that kind of harassment be stopped.

Mr. H. P. BASAPPA explained that owners of the bullocks were naturally interested in them. Having purchased the animals at a heavy cost, they would not ill-treat them. But the police seemed to think otherwise and went on harassing the owners whenever they could. Even when a owner, sitting in his cart, was taking the animal to hospital for treatment, his *bona fides* were suspected and the owner heavily fined.

Mr. L. VEMA REDDY however did not think so. He was of opinion that some amount of protection was absolutely necessary in the case of dumb animals. It was perhaps possible that in a few stray cases needless trouble had been caused to the owners. But the fact remained that in a majority of cases, the poor animals were being made to carry very heavy loads and in the course of doing so they were receiving injuries. He also explained how, sometimes, animals were forced to pull heavy loads by the cartmen fixing needles at the end of sticks and pricking the animal with the sticks now and then with a view to force the animals to go fast. He therefore thought that the police should continue to take stringent action whenever cases of ill-treatment of animals came to their notice.

Mr. C. V. RAMAN observed that it would be desirable to insist that at the time of launching every prosecution, the police should invariably obtain a certificate from a Veterinary Doctor to the effect that the animal had received injuries from the owner, or that it was unfit for use for the time being, as otherwise, powers might be misused by subordinate officials of the Police Department.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) replied that no case of special hardship had been reported and that if the injury was small or temporary, the courts themselves would not take a severe view of the case.

Mr. T. S. SIVALINGASWAMY suggested that instead of prosecuting the cartmen for any injuries sustained by his animal, it would be better to detain the animal itself in a hospital for a day or two and give some relief.

Mr. Y. V. MUNISWAMI IYER opposed the representation. It was a common sight in Bangalore City that two cartloads of bags or other luggage were loaded in a single cart, that the animals tied to such carts were often old and weak, but that the cartmen were whipping and goading the animals to pull on. He remarked that it was a pity that a number of persons calling themselves Hindus, and professing to worship cows, were treating bullocks so cruelly. To teach them a lesson as well as to protect the animals themselves, he thought it was absolutely necessary to launch prosecutions whenever cases of ill-treatment of animals came to notice.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) replied that Government could not comply with the request contained in the representation.

No. 45.—Possession of guns by malnad raiyats.

Messrs. S. K. SHANMUKHIAH and H. B. SIVAPPA (Manjarabad Taluk).

Mr. S. K. SHANMUKHIAH prayed that every raiyat in malnad, paying kandayam to Government, be allowed a muzzle-loading gun, those paying over Rs. 25 kandayam being allowed to own breech-loading guns. Wild animals, largely resorting to malnad parts, caused much damage to the crops. Many raiyats lived 2 or 3 miles away from their lands. The proposed measure would go a long way to afford protection to those that lived amidst forests and who might have to face the attacks of wild beasts while reaping crops and while travelling alone in forests. He therefore prayed that the existing restrictions be relaxed as indicated above.

The CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT (Rajasevaprasaktha B. T. Kesavalengar) explained that according to the

subsidiary rules framed under the Arms Act, there were two forms prescribed for the grant of licences, namely Form IX and Form XI. Free licences in Form XI were given to those paying a kandayam of Rs. 30 and above, while licences in Form IX were confined to those paying an assessment of Rs. 200 and above. It was only the latter class of persons who could possess breech-loading guns. To mitigate inconvenience to the raiyats in the malnad, however, the property qualification had been fixed at half the above rates, as a matter of concession. It was not considered necessary to relax the rules any further.

Mr. MIR MAHOMED SAHIB observed that even 25 per cent of the poor raiyats were not getting the benefit of the special concession referred to by the Chief Secretary since the rules in respect of the property qualification were being rigidly enforced by the local officers.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) replied that payment of land revenue did not by itself entitle a person to possess a licence. If any one paying land revenue really needed arms, he would have no difficulty at all, because the property qualification had been reduced by 50 per cent in the case of raiyats in the malnad.

Mr. ALFRED MIDDLETON opposed the representation. No doubt guns were necessary for crop protection. But one important point to be borne in mind was that if everybody paying land revenue wanted a weapon, the purpose of the Arms Act would be defeated. Even with all the existing restrictions, there were more unlicensed guns than licensed ones. He estimated that there were about 4,000 guns in each district for which licences had been taken out and another 4,000 without licences. The point of the representation was that many raiyats lived 2 or 3 miles away from their lands and therefore they wanted guns for self-protection. But the speaker was of opinion that wild animals would do no harm if one went bare-handed. It was only when a man had a weapon in hand, or used it and merely injured a beast, instead of killing it, that the man himself would be in danger. Any raiyat could safely go to his land, remove his crop, and get back to his home without any risk whatever, provided he did not carry a weapon. So it was neither necessary nor desirable to make it easy for anybody and everybody to possess guns, and for this reason he opposed the representation. But if the mover had no complaint against the rules, and wanted to request that the licence fee be reduced suitably, then the speaker would be very glad to support him.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN regretted that it was not possible for Government to relax the rules as prayed for in the representation but promised that any possible concessions would be granted in connection with the general revision of rules already under contemplation.

Mr. S. K. SHANMUKHIAH urged that the licence fee in the case of muzzle-loaders be reduced from Rs. 100 to Rs. 50.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN replied that there were practical difficulties. In the first place, Government's policy would have to be adjusted with due regard to the policy adopted in British Indian Provinces. Secondly, if Government went on issuing licences, the required number of weapons might not be available. Having said this, the speaker assured the House that if any inconvenience caused to the raiyats due to any defect in the application of the existing rules was brought to notice, Government would then circularise the local officers to observe the spirit of the rules in force.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA stated that it was not merely the villagers but their cattle also that were exposed to danger from wild animals. Mr. Middleton's speech might leave an impression on the part of the Government that there was no need for any further concessions at all. It was well known that Europeans living in India enjoyed every kind of protection and they might naturally think that no relaxation of rules was called for in any respect. But the gist of the representation under discussion was that Indians also should have the same protection as Europeans in India enjoyed.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN remarked that if Europeans in India possessed guns, it was for some other purpose and not for self-protection.

Mr. SIVAPPA represented that in Manjarabad Taluk very few raiyats had weapons and raiyats had little scope for self-protection though the whole area was infested by cheetas. He requested that in such cases the rules should not be enforced too rigorously.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN replied that Government would notify local officers to view special cases with sympathy subject to the limitations prescribed in the rules.

No. 46.—Speedy disposal of applications for the renewal of gun licences.

Mr. M. RAMANNA GOWDA *bin* **THAMMANNA GOWDA** (Koppa Taluk).

Mr. M. RAMANNA GOWDA represented that holders of gun licences had to get their licences renewed every December. There was delay in the delivery of licences after renewal by the taluk office, in some cases extending to six months. In the interval, the Police seized the weapons and lodged cases for want of licences. He therefore prayed that arrangements be made to deliver the licence after renewal within one month from the date of presentation of renewal applications and necessary instructions issued to the Police not to take action in the meantime. He further represented that raiyats in interior parts could not easily secure stamp-papers on which to apply for renewal of licences and hence, sometimes, delay in applying for renewal was inevitable.

The CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT (Rajasevaprasaktha B. T. Kesavaiengar) said that it was not necessary that stamp-paper should be used for renewal applications.

Mr. C. V. RAMAN stated that renewal fee might be made payable in the shape of stamps.

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR stated that registers of renewal applications would in future be maintained in the taluk and district offices themselves, so that references would be more easily available. Similar registers would be maintained in the several police stations also. After this revised arrangement came into force there would be no inconvenience to anybody. With regard to applications for renewal of gun licences, he stated that Government would consider the suggestion that fees might be made payable in the shape of court fee stamps. He concluded with the assurance that it was the object of Government that renewal applications should be disposed of as expeditiously as possible.

Mr. S. RAMAPPA represented that Government might kindly lay it down that renewal applications need not go to the Deputy Commissioner every time. It ought to be enough if they went up to that officer once in five years. Renewal once a year could as well be ordered by the Amildar himself. The main ground of complaint at present was, he said, that the concerned police office wanted to take note of every renewal. The Amildars were in the habit of sending the applications on to the police, and if the number of applications was large, long delays would occur and sometimes the applications themselves would be lost. In order that such might not be the case in future, he suggested that as soon as an application was received by the Amildar, he might merely intimate to the police that such and such an application had been received, instead of forwarding the application itself to the police. He also emphasized the request that all renewal applications should be granted within a month from the date of submission, and that in the meantime the police should be instructed not to launch prosecutions.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) replied that Government would note the suggestions.

No. 47.—Taking processions in public roads.

Yajaman N. Y. VEERABHADRACHAR (Minorities).

Yajaman N. Y. VEERABHADRACHAR represented that a certain amount of obstruction was experienced by the members of the Viswakarma community in the matter of obtaining licences for conducting processions during religious festivals and marriages and for

actually conducting the processions even after obtaining such licences. He therefore prayed that Government be pleased to take such steps as might be necessary to allow the members of the Viswakarma community to enjoy the same privileges as other communities did in respect of public roads.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA said that he was surprised to hear that there was any obstruction at all to certain communities taking out processions along public streets, and considered that it was needless for anybody to say, at this part of the day, that there ought to be no objection to anybody exercising such an elementary right.

Mr. S. VENKATASWAMI GOWDA observed that it was unfortunate that the two sets of communities known as 9 *panas* and 18 *panas* were constantly quarrelling over the question of processions in public. Even temple processions could not be taken out with safety or without obstructions. It would be well if this vexed question was set at rest, once for all by Government passing clear orders for the guidance of local officers and for the information of the communities themselves.

Mr. N. BHOGI MALLIAH disagreed with the previous speaker and stated that very long ago, during the days of Chikka Devaraja Wadiyar, it was decided, as could be verified from copper-plate *sannads* available even at present, that only particular roads should be made use of by particular communities for public processions. Other communities were perhaps not satisfied with that decision and were creating trouble or raising objections on every possible occasion. This was the reason why the system of issuing licences was in vogue, though in a few cases certain special concessions were subsequently extended. These concessions, he thought, were quite enough and there was no need for any further concessions.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA stated that even in a place like Bangalore City there was frequent trouble with regard to the taking out of processions along public streets. For instance, one set of *panas* was allowed to use only that part of the road lying west of the Avenue Road Square while another set was free to use only the road lying east. He suggested that Government must look into the matter and render it possible for all the communities to use any streets which they liked.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) replied that, as a District Magistrate himself, he had freely issued licences and a number of processions had taken place without any hitch. The spirit of the orders of Government was that every community should be free to use any public street for purposes of processions. Notwithstanding such orders, however, the fact remained that ignorance still prevailed in the rural parts, and if in the midst of a number of villages there was only one Visvakarma house the occupant of which wanted to take out a procession in a public street, in contravention of *mamool*, and if a licence was granted as a matter of course, the chances were that all the others, who were obviously in a majority, would unite and successfully obstruct the procession, or that trouble would arise and result in a disturbance of the public peace. In such cases the orders of Government would be of no avail to those in the minority, at any rate for the time being. Generally speaking, however, Government were willing to permit every community to use any public street for purposes of necessary processions. Licences would not be refused wthout any reasonable cause, and when these were issued, the local officers would be glad to help the licence holders in successfully conducting the processions notwithstanding objections from interested parties.

No. 48.—Giving adequate protection to the Arya Nayanaja Kshatriya (Nayinda) people living in villages.

Mr. S. C. BELURIAH (Minorities).

Mr. S. C. BELURIAH represented that in many villages such as those in the Arkalgud Taluk, the number of Arya Nayanaja Kshatriya (Nayinda) residents was very small, and sometimes there were only single families consisting of barely a few souls. In such cases,

for fear of being molested by other villagers, the former were obliged to obtain licences for conducting processions during marriages. He then brought to notice that children of his community were not being admitted into the general schools; and even if admitted, they were segregated from the other children. It was only during the visits of the Inspectors of Schools that the teachers had them seated along with other pupils. If any member of the community was bold enough to complain about these matters to the authorities, his house would be stoned and the inmates of the house insulted. The community was also subjected in the villages to lot of difficulties in fetching water from wells. He prayed that members of the said community be protected from hardships of the kind referred to.

Mr. L. VEMA REDDY was surprised that any community should be subjected to such indignities and disabilities. He urged that drastic action should be taken against every teacher who was found to segregate any of the pupils on communal grounds. He was sure that such irregularities would disappear if only the local officers exercised due vigilance and gave full effect to the policies and intentions of the Government.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) replied that necessary arrangements would be made to see that such invidious distinctions were put an end to.

No. 49.—Revision of rules relating to grant of scholarships made by the *ad hoc* Backward Class Scholarship Committees.

Mr. H. K. MADIAH (Malavalli Taluk).

Mr. H. K. MADIAH represented that the names of certain minority communities like the Nayinda (Arya Nayanaja Kshatriya) had not been included in the list of communities eligible to backward class scholarships, as prepared by the present Director of Public Instruction. The result was that pupils belonging to such communities could not get scholarships, however deserving they might be. Secondly, he remarked that the personnel of the *ad hoc* committee for the Malavalli Taluk had not been constituted properly. Out of the 4 members there was not a single representative of the Vokkaligars even though that community constituted half the population of the taluk. Thirdly, speaking about the *ad hoc* committee for high school scholarships, he said that though there were two high schools in the area, one at Mandya and the other at Malavalli, the *ad hoc* committee did not contain even a single local member. He prayed that these defects be rectified early so that the generous intentions of the Government in the matter of affording help to the poor students of the backward classes might be fulfilled.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, GENERAL DEPARTMENT (Mr. J. Appaji Gowda), in explaining the system of distribution of backward class scholarships, pointed out that the third and fourth grade scholarships were distributed on the basis of the population of different communities in the taluk. Communities with a population of 3 lakhs and more were treated as independent groups. The remaining communities were grouped together on the basis of similarity of social and economic conditions. For distributing the scholarships, *ad hoc* committees were constituted, consisting of a chairman, a secretary and not less than 3 members selected from the different backward classes. The distribution of scholarships was made by this committee after scrutinizing the applications.

As regards the personnel of the *ad hoc* committees, he explained that the members were selected with an eye to safeguard the interests of various backward communities and that it was not feasible to include representatives of each and every community on every committee, if that was the desire of the mover.

Mr. Y. V. MUNISWAMI IYER was of opinion that Muslim students who enjoyed the benefit of half-free studentships need not be given backward class scholarships also.

Mr. MIR MAHOMED SAHIB pointed out that half-free studentship was a concession which was being enjoyed by the Muslim community for a very long number of years and that it should not come in the way of really poor boys

getting the benefit of backward class scholarships.

Mr. B. CHAMIAH stated that the Vokkaligar community was the largest majority community in the Mysore District and urged that there should be at least one Vokkaliga member on each *ad hoc* committee in that district. Otherwise, he could not be sure that students of that community could get their just share of scholarships.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) said that the request would be examined.

Mr. M. SUBBIAH said that according to the existing practice, scholarships were being distributed by the *ad hoc* committees on the basis of the population of the various communities to which the different applicants belonged. But so far as minority communities were concerned, a number of small communities would be clubbed together and one or two scholarships allotted to them, with the result that students belonging to many of the communities so clubbed would have to go without any scholarship. He also pointed out that certain other sub-castes whose population was sparse did not even find a mention in any of the groups. Another defect in the present practice was that if the committee allotted a scholarship for a particular community and if no student of that community applied for a scholarship, the amount would lapse to the Government and the committee themselves had not the power to award it to any other applicants. The member therefore suggested that the committees be empowered to transfer all unutilised scholarships to other deserving students.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA brought to notice that ordinarily the scholarship committees used to be constituted in the month of May. But in the case of the high school scholarship committees he found that, for the current year, for reasons not known to him, they had been constituted in August. On account of this delay, the committee had to allot scholarships in a hurry without minutely going into the merits of each application. The result was that in one case a student who was the son of well-to-do parents had received a scholarship. When the mistake was discovered, the speaker took the matter to the notice of the then acting Director of Public Instruction and got the award cancelled. But later on he found, to his utter surprise, that the Secretary and the clerk had colluded together and not given effect to that order of cancellation. So the matter had again to be taken to the notice of the head of the Department for necessary action being taken. Such scrutiny would be possible only if the committee was composed of experienced and earnest men willing to do their honorary work as best as they could. But he was sorry to find that such men were not selected as members for the following year; but that new members had been selected arbitrarily by the head of the Department for the *ad hoc* committee. He therefore suggested that at least in future years, the selection of members to these committees should be made on some well-defined principles and that the committees themselves should be made to work more honestly and efficiently.

Mr. R. GOPALASWAMY IYER said that he had been watching how the scheme of backward class scholarships was being administered from its very start. Some time before, there had appeared in the press an article alleging corruption on the part of a certain Backward Class Scholarship Committee. The matter was thereupon enquired into by the Director of Public Instruction and one of the members removed from the committee and the scholarships which had been awarded were also cancelled in some cases. Thus, the speaker pointed out, the Director who was vested with the power of nominating members to these committees, was also competent to remove them in the interests of discipline whenever it was found that members were abusing their powers. In the particular case under reference, the Director had taken disciplinary action. In these circumstances, the speaker was surprised at the complaint of the previous speaker that there was no recognition for his labour of love.

As regards the proposed revision of the scholarship rules, he was of opinion that a special committee might be

appointed to go into the matter and suggest improvements. At present, two scholarships were being allotted to a group consisting of 3 or more minor communities, making it impossible for the *ad hoc* committees to allot even one scholarship for each community.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA observed that, on principle, he would not advocate the system of nominating representatives of each and every community for the scholarship committees. If only the members were actuated with fellowship and a spirit of service, they could be expected to safeguard the interest of every one of the communities to the extent possible. But the more important point arising out of the discussion was whether the number of scholarships allotted was adequate, considering the number of applicants in need of help. And seeing that, in spite of the large increase in the backward class students the total grant from Government had remained stationary, he thought that the number was not adequate. If the Government could not enhance the grant, he suggested that, as in the case of scholarships to Muslim students, the amount of each scholarship could be reduced by a half, so that double the number of poor boys could be helped to some extent. He also suggested that as a set-off against the reduction of the value of each scholarship from Rs. 6 to Rs. 3, full free-studentship be given to each scholar. He pointed out that this was by no means a new scheme as it was actually being followed by the scholarship committee in Shimoga, of which the speaker himself was a member. What was wanted was merely a ratification of that procedure by Government by incorporating it as a rule. If this suggestion was adopted, he had no doubt that the root-cause of the existing dissatisfaction relating to the administration of backward class scholarships would be removed.

Mr. MAYI GOWDA put up a strong plea for an increase in the number of middle school scholarships allotted for the T.-Narsipur Taluk in which, within the past 3 years, it had been reduced from 9 to 3. Vokkaligars were in a large majority in that taluk and they along with Kunchitigars had been grouped together and applicants from that group used to be given two scholarships. That practice had now been done away with. One scholarship for the Bestar community and two for Lingayets had been allotted. There were 4 middle schools in the taluk and in the current year alone there were as many as 70 applications from poor boys belonging to various communities. He therefore urged that the number of scholarships be increased suitably.

Mr. S. L. MUDDUBASAVIAH was of opinion that wherever there were high schools, it was desirable to select local persons to serve as members on the scholarship committees concerned. There were two high schools in the mofussil parts of Bangalore District—one at Doddballapur and another at Channapatna. It was usual to select one member from Channapatna for the high school scholarship committee. But during the current year that procedure had been departed from, and a member from the district headquarter had been chosen instead. Similarly, in the case of the committee for Malavalli, not even one local representative had been selected. The member therefore prayed that, as far as possible, representatives from the concerned areas alone might be appointed as members of scholarship committees. He also supported the suggestion of the previous speaker for doubling the number of scholarships by halving the amount.

Mr. Shampur PAPANNA said he had been a member of a scholarship committee for some time past and that he was pained to hear that certain members of similar committees elsewhere had laid themselves open to the charge of remissness in the discharge of their duties. Proceeding, he explained that there was some real difficulty in the allotment of scholarships in favour of groups which consisted of a large number of minority communities. It was true that students belonging to the smaller communities were going without help, however much they were deserving. But he thought that if only the committees could be furnished with the population figures for each area, better justice could be done by them.

Mr. TIPPU SULTAN ALI KHAN, a member of another scholarship committee, refuted the argument that simply because particular communities were not represented on a scholarship committee, pupils of those communities were going without scholarships. There were any number of castes and sub-castes among Hindus alone and it would be impossible to give representation to each and every one of them on each committee. So far as he knew, the committees were distributing scholarships to the different applicants with due regard to their merit and poverty, without attaching too much importance to the particular sub-sect to which each of them belonged. It was necessary that special importance should be attached to the total population of the different communities. He instanced the case of a certain taluk in which the population of Muslims and Tigalars was only 4 per cent each. But there were 36 applicants from the former community and only 2 from the latter. Naturally enough, both the Tigalar boys and only 2 out of 36 Muslims secured scholarships. That could not be helped because scholarships had to be allotted on population basis. And no one could allege that the members of the scholarship committee were partial to the Tigalar applicants. Having been a member of the *ad hoc* committee for long, he was in a position to say that the charge of corruption against the members was not well founded, though he admitted the existence of a scramble here and there for a place on the committees.

Mr. SHER KHAN, speaking from his knowledge of the working of the *ad hoc* committee in the Shimoga District, was of opinion that there was no defect in the system of work of such committees. But the trouble complained of was due to the fact that the number of pupils had increased largely and, with a limited number of scholarships, the committees could not satisfy pupils of all the communities. As regards high school scholarships, a new high school had been opened at Bhadravati recently, but the committee had been asked to allot a scholarship for that school also from the original allotment to the district. It was very necessary to allot a separate scholarship from an additional grant to be given by the Government.

Referring to the allusion made by previous speakers to scholarships to Muslim pupils, he said it was not true that full free-studentships were given to all the scholars even after splitting each scholarship into two and he prayed that the number of full free-studentships be doubled.

Mr. T. L. GANGOJI RAO prayed that the grant for Backward Class Scholarships be increased by at least Rs. 50,000 so as to enable the committee to distribute scholarships at least to a few deserving candidates of each backward community. He remarked that the object of the scholarship scheme could not be gained so long as a number of communities were clubbed together and only a few scholarships were ear-marked for the group as a whole.

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH was of opinion that the point of the complaint at present was that even though the number of poor pupils coming from interior parts was rapidly increasing from year to year, the amount allotted for scholarships continued to remain at the original level. Naturally, the committees found it impossible to distribute scholarships to all deserving students. It would always be possible to set right any defects and redress any grievance if only funds to the required extent were provided. So long as this was not done, complaints were bound to exist. He therefore urged that the scholarship grant be suitably enhanced without delay. He also supported the suggestion for reducing the amount of each scholarship from Rs. 6 to Rs. 3 so that twice the number of poor pupils might be benefited.

In supporting the views of the previous speaker, Mr. D. VENKATARAMANAPPA stated that he was also of the opinion that there was no basis for the allegations made against the members of some of the scholarship committees. Even if one individual member went wrong in any case, there were the others to pull him up. But it was desirable to see that even such groundless complaints

were not made in future and also that the scheme of Backward Class Scholarships led to the best possible results. With this object in view, he urged that the existing number of free-studentships in each grade of education be doubled as prayed for by a number of previous speakers.

Mr. HUSEIN ALI BEIG also pleaded for the proposal to halve the amount of each scholarship and to double the number of free-studentships so that every scholarship-holder would automatically be a free student.

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA explained that a sum of Rs. 53,980 was being provided in the budget, every year, for awarding scholarships in High and Middle schools. With the help of this grant, 353 scholarships of the high school grade and 585 scholarships of the middle school grade were being awarded. These had to be distributed among pupils from communities with a population of 45 lakhs or more in the State. These figures would work out to 13 scholarships per 1 lakh of population. In other words, 13 scholarships would have to be distributed among a population of one lakh distributed all over the State. It was possible under such a system that those who were in a small minority could not get any benefit at all out of the scheme. That was why the various communities known as backward classes had been classified on some basis, and accordingly, communities with a population of 3 lakhs and more were treated as majority communities and shown independently, and the others were grouped together on the basis of similarity of social and economic conditions. After such grouping scholarships were allotted among the various groups on the basis of their respective population. According to this scheme, the Vokkaligars got 173 scholarships of the III Grade and 176 of the IV Grade. This number had to be distributed among Vokkaligar students studying in all parts of the State. The same principle and procedure were being followed in the case of the other communities also. Thus it was clear that there was no defect in the system of allotment of scholarships among the different communities.

To administer these scholarships, *ad hoc* committees had been appointed in each district and taluk, consisting of 5 members in each case. Of course representatives of each and every community could not possibly be included in every such committee. So, what was being done was to select some respectable people from the different communities. Because a particular community or sub-sect was not represented on a particular committee, it could not be surmised that students of that community would go without scholarships altogether. Nor was it necessary that every committee should consist of representatives of all the communities. In dealing with applications from Vokkaligar students, it could not be expected that a single Vokkaligar member could know all the Vokkaligar families of the area in question. Even if he was a leader of the community he might at best be familiar with one particular taluk, but he could not possibly know the merits of all the Vokkaligar students coming from all parts of the entire district. He should naturally have to proceed on the basis of particulars as furnished in the applications and their enclosures. So, the mere fact that a particular community was not represented on a scholarship committee could not in itself constitute a ground for complaint. Moreover, it should not be understood that any member put on a committee was meant to safeguard the interests of his particular community only. On the other hand, he was expected to see that the principles laid down for the distribution were observed without any breach and that full justice was done to each one of the applicants as far as possible. Having said this, he would also remind the House that once a certain number of scholarships was allotted for a particular community, that number would, in any case, go to pupils belonging to that very community, provided, of course, that the required number of applicants were forthcoming.

As regards the delay in the distribution of scholarships complained against by one of the earlier speakers, he assured the House that action would be

taken to see that delays would be avoided in future.

In conclusion, **Mr. APPAJI GOWDA** agreed that while the number of pupils had in recent years increased enormously, the number of scholarships available for distribution had remained more or less the same. And in order that a large number of students might be benefited, two suggestions had been made by the earlier speakers, *viz.*, (1) that the value of the existing scholarship be reduced by one-half, and (2) that the grant for award of free-studentships be augmented. On the first point, he said that a similar suggestion had been made at a recent session of the Legislative Council and that the matter was under the active consideration of Government. The second was a question of funds and required to be examined thoroughly before any definite reply could be given on behalf of Government.

No. 50.—Classification of the Reddi community separately and allotment of more scholarships to the students of the Reddi community.

Mr. Vankalpathy THIMMIAH (Chitaldrug Taluk).

Mr. Vankalpathy THIMMIAH represented that the Reddi community was at present classed with the Vokkaliga community and was therefore not getting the advantages due to that community. It was therefore prayed that (i) in connection with the ensuing census, the Reddi community might be shown separately, and (ii) scholarships to students of the Reddi community allotted in proportion to their population—a thing which was not being done in the Chitaldrug District at present.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, GENERAL DEPARTMENT (Mr. J. Appaji Gowda) observed that Reddies did come under Vokkaligas and that it was neither desirable nor feasible to show every sub-sect as a separate community.

No. 51.—Increasing the number of high school scholarships for Muslim students.

Mr. KHAJI SYED YUSUF SAHIB (Minorities).

Mr. KHAJI SYED YUSUF SAHIB represented that the grant for scholarships to Muslims in high school classes had remained at the same level for the past 10 years. Even though the value of each scholarship had been halved so as to double the number of awards, the number of free-studentships was not increased correspondingly, with the result that a number of boys had to stay away from school for want of help for prosecuting their studies. He therefore prayed that additional grant of Rs. 5,000 be provided in future budgets to meet the growing demand from the poorer boys desiring high school education.

Mr. T. SYED KHAJA PEERAN represented that in Kadur District only 3 scholarships had been allotted in the high school grade though there were 50 pupils.

Mr. SYED MOHIYUDDIN HUSSEIN represented that though the number of high schools in the Chitaldrug District had increased from one to two, the scholarships available remained the same, *viz.*, 3. These were split up into 6 scholarships and awarded at the rate of 3 for each high school. As Muslims were a poverty-stricken community, many young Muslim boys could not join the high school classes unless they were assured of scholarships. He therefore prayed that the number of both scholarships and free-studentships be doubled so that boys might not stay away for want of help for prosecuting their studies.

Haji MAHOMED MUSTAPHA SAHEB brought to notice that in Kolar District there was only one high school formerly but now there were 5, and urged that the number of scholarships be increased correspondingly.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) replied that the request would be considered.

No. 52.—Increasing the scholarships to the Jyotinagara (Ganiga) students.

Mr. A. DASAPPA (Minorities).

Mr. A. DASAPPA prayed that the scholarships given to the Jyotinagara students be increased as the existing number was very limited.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) explained that the population of Ganigars was only 44,453 and it was at present clubbed with "Darji", "Mahratta", and "Neigi" communities forming Group No. III. This group had been allotted 28 scholarships in high schools and 29 in middle schools. Any increase in the number of scholarships for "Ganigars" would involve the general question of a corresponding increase of scholarships for other communities also, and consequently, additional funds. The representation therefore was difficult of acceptance, but all the same it would be borne in mind by Government.

No. 53.—Compulsory teaching of Kannada in all the Urdu Primary and Middle Schools in the State.

Mr. ABDUL RASOOL SAB (Nagamangala Taluk).

Mr. ABDUL RASOOL SAB brought to notice that there was no provision for teaching Kannada, the State language, in any of the Urdu primary schools in the State. If at all, Kannada could be learnt only as an optional subject in some of the Urdu middle schools. There were no Urdu middle schools in most of the villages and young Muslim students could not join the Kannada middle school after completing the primary grade because of the language difficulty. The result was that most of the Muslim pupils had to discontinue their studies after the primary grade and lapse into illiteracy later on. Government appointments could not be secured in many cases by Mussalmans because they could not read and write the State language.

Proceeding, he explained that a working knowledge of Kannada was essential for every subject of Mysore in his day-to-day life. From the political point of view, Hindus and Mussalmans were like the two eyes of a State; and in the interest of the unity of the two important communities in the State, Kannada must be taught to the Muslim students right from the primary stage. From the religious point of view also, a knowledge of the tenets of Hindu religion would go a long way in removing the exclusiveness generally noticed on the part of even educated Mussalmans brought up on narrow sectarian lines. With a knowledge of the State language, the young Mussalman had greater scope to read newspapers and magazines and add to his knowledge of men and matters. As matters stood, very few Mussalmans read newspapers and did not know what was taking place in the world around them. Without an adequate knowledge of Kannada, even the discussions in the Assembly could not be followed intelligently.

The importance of Hindu-Muslim unity as a solvent to all the political ills of India had been recognized by leaders of thought in the country and primarily in the interest of such unity, he prayed that Kannada be taught in all the Urdu primary schools in the State and that the Department might be left free to work out the details in the best possible manner.

Mr. MIRZA AZEEZULLA BEIG thanked the mover for moving such a useful subject before the House and said that all Muslims would be very glad to support it. But he was not in favour of making the study of Kannada compulsory in the primary grade, for the only reason that that would make the curricula of studies for young children heavier than it was. It was certainly desirable that one should adjust oneself to his surroundings and also learn the language of the country in which one lived. The speaker was proud that Kannada was the language of the State and of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. All the points that could be urged in favour of this representation had been lucidly explained by the mover himself and the speaker would only endorse them. But, bearing in mind the reason adduced at the outset, he suggested that Kannada be introduced in all the existing Urdu primary and middle schools without, at the same time, making it a compulsory subject.

He further suggested that in appointing teachers to these schools, preference should be given to Mussalmans knowing Kannada. In the event of a sufficient number of such teachers not being

available for some time to come, the speaker would have no objection to Hindu teachers being appointed in Urdu schools. There was no doubt, he said, that every Mussalman should know how to read and write Kannada. That would help the political progress and educational advancement of the Mussalmans and tend to establish better understanding and friendship between the two important communities in the State.

Mr. SHER KHAN, while agreeing with the subject-matter of the representation, anticipated certain practical difficulties in teaching Kannada as a compulsory subject in Urdu schools of the primary grade. There would be no difficulty so far as talking of Kannada was concerned. The real difficulty in the case of young girls and boys would be in respect of reading and writing Kannada. Religion enjoined on every Muslim boy to learn Arabic, Persian and Urdu; and the characters being the same for all the three languages, there was not much difficulty in picking up all of them. But to make young boys learn Kannada also compulsorily at a tender age would be taxing them too much and detrimental to their development. But he had no objection to making it compulsory in the middle school stage. As the Government had already employed part-time teachers for teaching Kannada in middle schools, he said that the scheme could be worked successfully in all the Urdu middle schools.

Mr. L. VEMA REDDY, in giving his whole-hearted support to the representation, pointed out that Hindus and Mussalmans could not live in isolation of each other. They had to live together at all costs and get on. The suggestion before the House would help both the communities in doing so. Secondly, he was reminded of a suggestion placed by himself about 15 years ago before the Assembly that, in order to cement all differences between the two communities, it was desirable to prescribe translations of Hindu scriptures for study in all Urdu middle schools and translations of Islamic scriptures in all Kannada middle schools. He had also advocated the policy of locating in each place, Kannada and Urdu schools in one and the same building, as far as possible, so that children of both the communities might mingle together and foster a spirit of comraderie. He requested the Government to remember those suggestions also while giving effect to the representation under discussion.

Mr. HUSSEIN ALI BEIG was of opinion that Kannada being the State language, it was necessary to teach it compulsorily in the primary school stage itself. At present not even 2 per cent of Muslims in the State could read and write Kannada and it was desirable that all of them were enabled to do so, as far as possible. Mysore was compared to 'Ramarajya' and from time immemorial the best of relations subsisted between the Hindus and the Mussalmans. The best way of ensuring that the same relations should subsist for all time to come would be by giving effect to this representation.

Mr. MIR MAHOMED SAB pointed out that Kannada was already included as an optional subject in the Urdu middle schools in the State and he was glad that fairly good advantage of this provision was being taken by pupils. But he agreed with Mr. Sher Khan in thinking that the introduction of Kannada as a compulsory subject in primary schools would tax the brains of pupils of very tender age.

Mr. TIPPU SULTAN ALI KHAN said that it would be too late for boys and girls of the middle school stage to commence studying Kannada and that, if at all, it should begin in the 2nd or 3rd year class of the primary stage. Moreover, Urdu boys had also to commence studying English in the middle school stage and so it would be difficult for them to pick up Kannada in addition. In this connection, he referred to vernacular languages having been selected as media of instruction in the middle school grade and suggested that teachers might be instructed to acquaint the pupils with the English equivalents of expressions used in non-language subjects, so that they might be able, when they went up to college, to follow the instruction

that would be imparted to them in English only.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA spoke in support of the representation. He remarked that a great setback had been caused to the education of Muslim students by the circumstance that learning Kannada had not been made compulsory in the primary school stage. He stated that during his recent visit to the Shimoga District, the Dewan had been pleased to find that in a small village with 300 Muslims houses, there was one Urdu primary school as well as a Kannada primary school. The total strength in the Urdu primary school was much larger than that in the Kannada primary school. But visiting the middle school in the same locality, the Dewan was surprised to see that there were no Muslim students at all. It was explained by the leaders of that place that pupils from the Urdu school did not seek admission to the middle school because they did not know Kannada, and that if only there had been provision to teach Kannada in the Urdu primary school, those pupils could have had the benefit of middle school education. For this reason, the speaker urged that the suggestion contained in the representation should be accepted.

Mr. ABDUL RASOOL SAB pointed out that it would be possible to give effect to his suggestion without extra expenditure, either by posting Muslims who knew Kannada as teachers in Urdu schools or by deputing one of the teachers from the local Kannada primary school for teaching Kannada in the Urdu primary school for some time each day.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) replied that the representation would be considered.

The Assembly rose for the day at 5 p.m. to meet again at 12 noon the following day.

FIFTH DAY.

Friday, 20th October 1939.

The House reassembled at the Jagan Mohan Palace Pavilion on Friday, 20th October 1939, at 12 of the clock, Mr. President (*Amin-ul-Mulk* Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., Dewan) in the Chair.

Request for extending the Session.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA represented that a large volume of business on the agenda still remained to be transacted and prayed that the session be extended by two days.

Messrs. C. V. RAMAN and **D. VENKATARAMANAPPA** supported the request.

The PRESIDENT replied that the sitting would be extended by one day, *i.e.*, till the 23rd October, and not for two days as the hall would be required for other purposes after that date.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—*contd.*

Muslim Employees in City Municipalities.

Q.—70. **Mr. M. ABDUL JABBAR** (Minorities).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) the number of Muslims employed in subordinate and executive lines in the Bangalore City and the Mysore City Municipalities (excluding menials);

(*b*) the departments in which such Muslims are employed and their number?